



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the Angevin side of events. Mr. Powicke has a high opinion of the ability of both Henry II. and Richard I., and he makes their unusual qualities stand out more clearly, I think, than any one before him, though with full recognition of the fact that they moved within the limits of the feudal world. John is treated with great discrimination. The difficulties under which he labored from treachery are plainly shown. Personally I should like to emphasize a little more his political ability, which it seems to me impossible to deny. Many of his acts with slight change of emphasis or perspective will bear evidence to his intellectual ability, and with no distortion of the facts, for neither interpretation is a matter of record, both are matters of opinion.

Many things which tempt to comment must be passed over. There is pleasant recognition of the services of Professor Haskins in furnishing proof of the character of the Norman government. There is much information on all points of detail. The geographical information which is given is especially noteworthy. Scholars who are interested in any phase of English, as well as Norman history during the period, political, constitutional, genealogical, will find instruction and profit in Professor Powicke's book.

G. B. ADAMS.

Church and State in the Middle Ages. The Ford Lectures delivered at Oxford in 1905, by A. L. SMITH. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1913. Pp. 245.)

THIS volume consists of six lectures devoted mainly to the relation of the papacy to England and English affairs during the thirteenth century. The first deals with papal influences, the second with the law of marriage as enunciated by the popes, the third with the temporal state such as the papacy was anxious to have, the fourth with the protests against the abuses growing out of papal interference in church affairs in England, the fifth with the aims of papal policy in the German Empire, and the sixth with the policy of Innocent IV. in particular.

As a work it is not the classic treatment of the struggle between Church and State over their respective powers, but rather a study of selected details illuminating the position of the papacy in its relation to the clergy and state of England, with a brief excursion into the affairs of the German Empire by way of illustration.

In his first lecture, on papal influences, the author shows that the papal curia got into the way of interfering in the church affairs of the various countries of Europe because the popes were being constantly appealed to by the local clergy to settle their bickerings. It is therefore not surprising that the popes began to assume in an active and aggressive way that which at first had been a burden imposed upon them.

Again in the matter of marriage Mr. Smith makes it clear that the people of the Middle Ages were a primitive and sensual lot, and that with all of the inconsistencies to be found in the regulations emanating

from the popes the people were held up to a higher ideal than their own passions would ever have permitted them to follow. That the canonists got the whole subject into the realm of their hairsplitting technicalities was not the fault of the popes and certainly when the state took control of marriage, as in England after Henry VIII., the laws were in many instances not made less absurd (pp. 98-100).

The third and fourth lectures are in essence a very careful study into the historical inaccuracy and unreliability of Matthew Paris's chronicle, especially of those portions where Paris tries to prove that the English clergy of the thirteenth century were anticipating the Reformation in protesting against the *plenitudo potestatis* of the pope. The author certainly makes out a good case in showing that though there were protests against abuses, especially provisions, there was no disposition on the part of the clergy of the thirteenth century to question the pope's power.

The last two lectures are devoted to showing how Innocent IV.'s ambition to have all Italy under his temporal control proved seriously detrimental to the influence of the church. To get funds for his war on the Empire he literally drained the treasuries of the ecclesiastics of Europe and brought on a storm for his successors. "He won by the past of the Papacy, but at the cost of the future" (p. 213).

The author has a delightful style and the book owes much of its readability to an easy use of words, such as: page 177, touched him "in his pocket"; page 205, "promptly ratting to the other side"; page 206, "I O U's"; page 238, "the old gang". He is so impartial in the presentation of his material that it is difficult to determine whether he is Catholic or Protestant—certainly a rare accomplishment even in these days of liberal-minded historians.

JAMES SULLIVAN.

The Life and Correspondence of Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. By PHILIP C. YORKE, M.A., Licencié-ès-Lettres of the University of Paris. In three volumes. (Cambridge: University Press; Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 1913. Pp. xvi, 685; viii, 598; viii, 653.)

It was Bernard Shaw, was it not, or some such person, who said that the English succeed by virtue of their stupidity? There is doubtless a grain of truth in the remark, although it is not always certain whether the stupidity is quite as genuine as one could wish. When Napoleon, having been voted an extension of his tenure of office, replied that he "was willing to make the additional sacrifice" if the people demanded it, we know perfectly that he is talking bunkum, and we feel that he knows it too. But when a Gladstone or a Pitt assures us that he has at the call of duty reluctantly renounced the delightful tranquillity of a private station in order to serve his country, we are taken in. The Englishman gets away with this sort of thing much better than the Frenchman; he deceives us because, by virtue of always taking himself for granted, he comes in the end to deceive himself.